Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854. { NUMBER 35.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East Toronto.

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH,

HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto

References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

D. FARRAR, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY ! !

J. R. BROWN,

Late of Philadelphia,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.

F PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

Trust in God and Persevere.

Brother, is life's morning clouded?
Has the sunlight ceased to shine!
Is the earth in darkness shrouded?
Would'st thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother, let thy vision
Look above: see, see light is near,
Soon will come the next transition,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, has life's hope receded,
Hast thou sought its joys in vain?
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing at thy pain?
Cheer up; brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear;
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, all things round are calling
With united voice, "be strong!"
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yes, my brother, though life's trouble
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon 'twill banish like a bubble,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

He from His high throne in Heaven,
Watches every step you take;
He will see each fetter riven,
Which your foes in anger make;
Cheer up, brother, he has power
To dry up every tear,
And though darkest tempests lower,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, there's a quiet slumber,
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save;
Wait thou 'til life's quiet even,
Closes round thee, bright and clear,
And till called from earth to heaven,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Miscellaneous.

The Reformer of Turkey and his Gazette.

We do not read much in what are called the War-books; but in dipping into the volumes, we occasionally alight upon passages that have more than a transitory interest. In a work now before us, for instance, which gives an impromptu history of Islamism, commencing with the biography of Mohammed from his birth, we skip over with suspicion those portions that ought to have taken years to write instead of months or weeks, but give ourselves up with perfect faith to the off-hand sketches of existing things that are evidently drawn from personal observation. The author does not paint the Turks quite *en beau*; but he has confidence in the reality of the civilisation they are commencing, and looks with hope to their future. This civilisation, our readers know, is spick-and-span new, and some deny its title to the name of civilization at all. The last sultan, Mahmoud, and all his subjects, were semi-barbarians till the chief arrived at the calm and reflective middle age of man; at which point he seems to have been suddenly inspired with an ambition to imitate the refinement of Christian Europe. The slavery of the harem was discouraged, although the sultan did not dare to attempt to put it down. The number of captives for the market was diminished, and their consequently higher value told favourably on their treatment. A man looked at his purchased slave in the light of a round sum of money; more attention was paid to her health and comfort; jealousy demanded more in the way of confirmation than trifles light as air; even absolute misconduct did not seem to justify the master in condemning himself to so heavy a mulct, and recourse, therefore, was more rarely had to the ultimate measures hinted at in the verse of the poet—

There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the wave.

As Mahmoud rose in civilisation, he uncrossed his legs, got up from his carpet, and seated himself decently on a chair, like a Christian man. He rigged a table in his dining-room, covered it with a damask cloth, and overspread it with plate. His dishes and plates were of silver, his spoons of gold, and instead of his own unbelieving fingers, which he had hitherto used in dipping into the greasy pillaufs, he had orthodox knives and forks. Mahmoud drank champagne at his meals: this was in fact his favorite beverage, and he sipped away at it till he became as glorious as any king in Christendom. Poor Mahmoud! his barbarous admiration of the Franks could not distinguish between their virtues and their vices; and so he became not only tolerant and merciful, but drunken, and the reforming sultan is shrewdly suspected to have died at last of *delirium tremens*.

It was Mahmoud who began those reforms in the army, the result of which we can read in every newspaper; but we are more interested in another step in advance made by this lover of champagne—the establishment at Constantinople of a Gazette. 'This first Turkish newspaper,' says Mr. Neale, 'was called the *Taakvimi Veekai* or the *Tatler of Events*, and it was first issued to the public on Guy Faux Day 1831. No Guy in the streets of London ever attracted a greater portion of inquisitiveness than did the first Turkish press. I doubt whether the conspirator himself, when taken in the very act, with his lantern and matches, gave rise to more conversation, inquirers, suggestions, and execrations, than did this Turkish *Tatler*. Crowds assembled in the streets round any learned scribe who could spell its pages out to them; and the indignation of the old school knew no bounds at the fresh innovation of their long-inherent rights of exclusive ignorance and fanaticism—the padasha and the vizier must have gone mad to countenance such a scandal.' Curiosity, however, got the better of indignation. The most bigoted of the Turks slipped the atrocious article into their fathomless trousers, and carried it home with them to examine its contents in the secret recesses of the harem. These, however, were the learned men who could read; the others flocked to the public cafes and khatibs, where they could share the misdemeanour with a crowd of their own class, and employ the services of persons who possessed the necessary accomplishment. These individuals rose at once to the surface of society. The heavens raised coffee, pipes, and paras upon them; and as the solemn audience sat around, stroking their beards, and staring in amazement as the recital went on, a spectator might have fancied that he saw the Moslem mind awakening, rubbing its eyes to find out where it was, and blinking in the new light of morning.

The paper was a decided success; and not merely in Constantinople, but throughout a great part of the empire. This appears marvellous, but it is full of hope. The Turks parted with their literary prejudices with less struggle than the army did with their sack trousers; and in a singularly short time the circulation of the *Tatler* became immense. In out-of-the-way places, such as Alexandretta and Antioch, our author himself was indebted to its columns for news of what was doing in Europe. 'Some fair notion may be conceived of the varied instructive and amusing information the columns of this paper contained, when I state that through its medium ignorant bigoted old Turks, who had never travelled, even by a book, ten miles beyond the town of their birth, whose education had consisted entirely in being able just to read and write their language—the latter imperfectly enough—the patterns of whose huge sherwals, and turbans, and zennars had been perpetuated in the same family through twenty generations—whose pride was plentiful, and who never condescended to smile; even these hard-headed and harder-hearted men, were enabled to form some indistinct conception of railways and steamers, and of the immense advantage which they must eventually prove to the advancement of commerce and science. The project aerial ship was perfectly described, and constituted the theme of endless conversation Being a Frank, and, above all, an Englishman, I was allowed no peace of mind or tranquility, being supposed to possess perfect knowledge of the working and planning of so marvellous an invention. Day after day, week after week, the same incomparably dull old faces, all beard and inquisitiveness, preceded by the invariable pipe-bearer, followed by some half-score attendants and hangers-on, would be seen approaching the house, entering and taking precisely the same seat as yesterday, and recapitulating the same questions which, at the expiration of the first week, had been asked and responded to at least a dozen of times. Happily, the project exploded. The ship was a failure. The old Turks no longer looked nervously forward to the day when, turning out some fine morning, they would find the whole town gazing earnestly up into the air at Smith, and Brown, and Jones, and other adventurous travellers, who were ballooning it to Timbuctoo from the fabulous cities of Mexico. The *Tatler* explained to the Turks that the project was a failure, and then we were permitted some small peace of mind.' The great object accomplished by the *Tatler*, was forcing upon the Turks the knowledge that there exists other countries worthy of observation as well as their own. They began to doubt, while they read, whether they actually were, as they had hitherto believed themselves to be—a peculiar people, favoured, like the Israelites of old, with an especial patronage; and as the present war against a nation low down in refinement, brings them in friendly contact with the refined people of the West, it is not too much to hope that the change thus begun will go steadily on.

If we add that Mahmoud was a patron of art, and that pictures are now bought and hung up in Turkey—that he found a school of surgery—and that he opened asylums for lunatics, who are now treated as patients, instead of being venerated as saints or prophets—we have said enough to show that at least the point of the wedge has been inserted.

Prince Mentschikoff.

Our European correspondent has furnished us with some account of Prince Mentschikoff, the general who has played so important a part in the Turco-Russian struggle, and to whom the Czar has committed the defence of the Crimea.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff is a descendant of Alexander Mentschikoff, the famous favorite of Peter the Great, who, from being the apprentice of a baker, rose, by degrees, to the highest dignities of the Russian Empire; but, under the reign of Peter II., fell in disgrace, and was exiled to Siberia. The father of Prince Alexander Sergius recovered, by the favor of Paul I., the estates of the family, but is, for the rest, almost unknown to history. Prince Alexander Sergius himself was born in the memorable year of 1789, and entered the Russian army in 1805. Some time later, he was appointed attache to the Russian Legation at Vienna. During the campaigns from 1812 to 1815, he held the position of an adjutant of the Emperor Alexander, and rose, in that capacity, to the rank of general. After the pacification of Europe, he became a most ardent member of the party which favored the plans of the Greek *Hetæri*, the object of which was the enfranchisement of the Greeks from the Turkish yoke, and the restoration of the Byzantine empire, under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander. There can be no doubt that the Prince favored, at first, the plan in question; but the military revolutions in Naples, Piedment, and Spain, had the effect of changing his views, or perhaps, rather, of inspiring him with hesitation. His ears became deaf to the most urgent representations in behalf of the Greeks. This induced Mentschikoff, together with Capodistrias, Strogonoff, and several other high Russian dignitaries, to resign their positions.

But on the death of the Emperor Alexander, and the succession of his brother Nicholas to the throne, Prince Mentschikoff was sent as ambassador plenipotentiary extraordinary to Persia, in order to attempt at inducing the Schah to enter into an alliance with Russia against Turkey. The Prince failed in accomplishing the object in view, because the Schah was by English emissaries led to believe that the affairs of Russia were in the greatest disorder, on account of the revolt of the troops, and that there was a fair chance of compelling the new Czar to submit to a disadvantageous peace. Therefore, instead of accepting the proffered alliance, the Schah declared war against Russia. But the result was, as is generally known, very unhappy for the Persian prince, and consequently quite the contrary to what he had been induced to anticipate.

Prince Mentschikoff, instead of returning to St. Petersburg, joined, without having, however, received any official appointment, the army which the Czar had sent against Persia. But, on the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1828, he was appointed commander of a corps, at the head of which he attacked Anapa, and compelled that important place to surrender, on the 23rd of June. From thence he was transferred, by the command of the Emperor, to the European theatre of the war, in order to cause the siege of Varna to be pursued with increased vigor. But the remarkable energy which he displayed at this place was of no long duration, on account of the severe wounds he received from a cannon ball, and which made him unfit for any further service during the war in question.

After the healing of his wounds he was appointed vice-admiral, and chief of the staff general of the fleet. To him, it is affirmed by good authority, much praise is due, for the increase of strength and efficiency which the Russian navy, since that time, has attained. In the year 1831, he was appointed Governor General of Finland; in 1834 he was made an admiral; and in 1836 he became minister of the navy; but on resigning that position, he returned to the discharge of his duties as Governor General of Finland, while at the same time directing his especial attention to the improvement and increase of the Baltic fleet of Russia.

Count Leiningen having succeeded in obtaining from Turkey some concessions demanded by Austria, and the French Ambassador at Constantinople having, by threatening that the French fleet was ready to proceed to the coast of Syria, compelled the Turkish Government to submit to certain demands relative to the "Holy Places," the Emperor of Russia deemed that the time was come when he ought to take a decisive step toward the ultimate aim which he had in view relative to Turkey. He resolved, therefore, to send an ambassador extraordinary, provided with very extensive powers and very large means, to the Turkish capital, in order, by persuasion, corruption, and menaces, to induce the Turkish Government to submit to conditions which the ambassador was to propose, and which, if accepted, would have conferred upon the the Czar the right of interfering, in certain respects, with the internal affairs of Turkey.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff was the person whom the Emperor Nicholas selected, as the most suitable of the Russian dignitaries, to proceed to Constantinople, to address to the Sultan personally the arrogant demand, which was intended to divest that Prince of a part of his sovereign right, in order to transfer the same to the Czar, who, as the ambassador was to mention distinctly, would view a refusal as a *casus belli*

Mentschikoff, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue—including one General, two Colonels, and two Commodores of ships-of-the-line, proceeded to Constantinople, where his arrival produced the greatest excitement among the Greek portion of the population. A great number of Greeks daily surrounded the palace where Mentschikoff had taken up his residence; and whenever he made his appearance in public, the Greeks received him with manifest signs of joy, and, as a token of their especial regard, uncovered their heads, which they use never to do, except during religious festivities. It appeared evident that this class of Turkish subjects were informed that the Prince was empowered by the Czar to demand their emancipation from the supremacy of the Sultan, at least with regard to everthing connected with the exercise of their religion.

The deportment of Menchikoff himself, during his short stay at Constantinople, was well calculated to prove his total want of all the qualities necessary to a Diplomatist, or that he had been sent by the Czar thither for the purpose of procuring him a pretext for attacking Turkey. He displayed so much pride and arrogance as to make himself ridiculous, instead of attaining the desired object of inspiring the Turks with fear for the power of his master. He seemed to forget, or not to understand, that every fault which he committed would eagerly be taken hold of by Lord Stratford Canning of Redcliffe, the English ambassador, in order to be used as means of inducing the Turkish Government the more obstinately to resist the conditions which he was come to impose upon it. His first visit to the Grand Vizier was attended with circumstances which must necessarily excite the national pride of every Turk. At another occasion, when he was expected at Kuru Tscheorne, the residence of the Grand Vizier, where he was to have an interview with many of the highest Turkish dignitaries, he was seen on board his magnificent steamer, passing the palace where he was expected, and landing at Besehilu Tasch, the residence of the Sultan himself as if he had forgotten the place which had been assigned to him by the Grand Vizier, but in reality to oblige the Sultan to admit him to a new audience, which he had been refused, on account of the alleged or real illness of that Prince. He did not hesitate in addressing some reproaches to the Sultan, and in giving him the advice "to consult all such persons who were able to inform him of the consequences which would follow upon his refusal to submit to the demands of the Czar." Having pronounced these words in a rather loud voice and with much vehemence, Mentschikoff returned to his steamer, but, instead of directing it to proceed back to Bujukdere, he ordered it to remain at anchor before the gates and windows of the imperial palace, as if wishing that the Sultan, while meditating what answer to return, should have within his sight a memento of the Russian fleet, which was but a few days sailing distant from Constantinople.

The whole conduct of Mentschikoff was of so provoking and insulting a character as to make it generally believed, especially by the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, that he had exceeded his instructions. After declaring that he could have no farther official communications with the Turkish Government, he nevertheless continued to communicate officially with the *Divan*; and after announcing the day on which he was to depart, he remained beyond that time still full twelve days, at Bujudere, on board of his steam frigate, which, indeed, during his whole stay at Constantinople, he made to play a very conspicuous part. The ambassadors of the other great European Powers, who had made several successful attempts at mediating between him and the Government of Turkey, adopted, meanwhile, new conditions of reconciliation, which, by the hands of one among themselves, the Austrian Charge d' Affaires, *von Kletzl*, then offered to Mentschikoff for acceptance. But he returned a prompt refusal, and in the night between the 21st and 22d of May, 1853, he departed from the shores of the Bosphorus.

If, as there are many reasons to suppose, he hastened by his pride and overbearing conduct the rupture between Russia and Turkey, he must ere this have perceived his folly, and deeply repented the share he took in causing the outbreak of a war, which has shown the vanity of all human calculations, at the same time as it must have had the effect of convincing himself how much he overrated the real power of his master. But justice seems to require that we make the remark, that the Turkish Government might perhaps have yielded to his arrogant demands, on account of the fright with which he inspired it, had not the English and French ambassadors, and especially the former, encouraged it to brave the fury of the Czar. Russian partisans have therefore, while acquitting the Emperor Nicholas of all blame, not hesitated in accusing Lord Stratford Redcliffe, and even Lord Palmerston, as responsible for the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey; asserting that, even after the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians, any farther hostilities might easily have been prevented, but for the machinations of those two English diplomatists. One of the advocates of the innocence of the Czar uses the following expressions: "Who will have to answer at the Supreme Tribunal for all the blood to be shed by Christian nations in this war? Not unhappy Turkey, she is *hors de cause*; not Russia, as we have proved by an examination of her interests, and of the continuous and premeditated policy of her rival; not even France, in spite of that personal policy which the national feeling will soon or late condemn. *The whole responsibility of this war must fall upon a few English statesmen—notably upon Lord Redcliffe and Lord Palmerston*, who, while they detest each other, have worked cordially together in driving their country to war." But much blame as is duly attached to the English Government, for the unscrupulous course of policy generally pursued by it, I think that the impartial historian will deem it justified in opposing the realization of the ambitious plans of the Czar relative to Turkey, and decide that the Emperor Nicholas, and the councellors whose advices he followed in invading the Danubian Principalities, are alone responsible for all the sufferings entailed upon humanity by the means of the war in question.

Prince Mentschikoff returned from Constantinople to St. Petersburgh, which city he entered in a very unostentatious way; hence the rumor was renewed, that he had exceeded his instructions, but subsequent events have afforded no confirmation of this having been the case. Be this as it will, he was at least visited with no visible signs of his master's displeasure. After a short stay at St. Petersburgh, he proceeded to Moscow and thence to the Crimea. He had been appointed Governor General of that Peninsula, and commander-in-chief of all the forces stationed there, including the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and the garrison of St. Sebastopol. From that place he directed the attack which, some months later, was made with so much success upon the Turkish squadron in the harbor of Sinope To the inquiry of the Czar, whether he deemed his forces sufficient to resist an attack of the combined English and French fleet, he is reported to have returned the answer, "I don't know whether we can conquer the French and English, but I know that we all, officers, soldiers, and sailors, are resolved to fight to the last man, for the honor of your majesty and of Russia." He has now ample opportunity of proving the sincerity of this assertion. More than sixty thousand enemies have landed on the Crimea, and we know now, with certainty, that Prince Mentschikoff has in the vicinity of the Alma river been defeated by the invading forces, under the command of the Marshall St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan.

What Family Government Is.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholic little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the village, and destined to the gallows. But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin and to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirement of the civil Magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God; without reference to whether it may or not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fitly chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you both intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do what you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him, who gave you your authority; who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

Agriculture in Japan.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, thus writes from on board the United States frigate *Powhattan*, while at anchor in the Bay of Yelodo. The agriculture of Japan must be as instructive to us Western nations, in many respects, as that of China:

"The region of country near this anchorage is exceedingly fertile, and the black, rich, soil, produces two crops annually; the wheat and barley are now almost ready to flower in same places. The rice fields are draining, will soon be ready to receive the shoots, for here all the rice is transplanted. Wheat and barley are drilled and not sown broad-cast, and the vigorous grain shows the care bestowed on it. During the time we have been in this bay the climate has been very pleasant, a good medium between too hot and too cold; snow resting on Mount Fusi and other high mountains, but never on the lowlands. This peak is considered about 14,000 feet high, and lies nearly due west of our ships, raising its symetrical cone far above every other point. The country is undulating in this vicinity, a succession of ravines, plataux, valleys, and ridges, affording room for the forest-lands as well as grain. Terraces are common, some of which have cost great labor to dig them down. Oak, chestnut, maple, pines, furs, and other trees, not recognized in their winter nakedness, are common but the abundance of the Camellia Japonican growing 40 or 50 feet high, and now lately covered with flowers, is the admiration of all. The Japanese furnished a large supply of them for the dinner table the other day. The white Japonica is not so common, only one or two trees having been met. The Pyrus Japonica is also common, and peaches are now in flower. I have seen two specimens of pine rrees, the top of which were forced down and trained over a framework, leaving the trunk like the handle of an umbrella underneath this canopy of thirty feet width. The time spent on one was twenty---on the other, thirty years. A pine grafted on a fir was also shown me, and if this small village exhibits these horticultural curiosities, larger cities doubtless furnished greater rarities. Many of the pines and other trees covering the hills are planted, and we have met farmers putting out saplings on steep hills, which otherwise we would never have suspected were not natural growth. This shows the great cost of fuel and the care taken to keep up a supply."

Assyrian Disoveries.—From an account of Assyrian researches and discoveries, in the last Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, made by Col. Rawlinson, we learn that the most recent, as well as the most important discovery, in an historical and geographical point of view, is that of another obelisk, in the south-east corner of the great mound of Nimrod, and erected by Shamasphula, the son of Shalombara. The date of the obelisk is about the beginning of the eighth century, B. C. The chronology of Assyria has received a valuable accession by the discovery of a record of one of the early kings, whose name is read Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later King of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-Pileser I, is shown to have flourished 418 years before the reign of Sennacherib. From letters more recently received, we learn that Col. Rawlinson has read the name of Semiramis on the statue of the god Nebo, dug up from the ruins of the palace of Nimrod. Semiramis appears, in a legend upon the statue, to have been really the wife of Pal, King of Assyria, the same as is mentioned in the book of Kings—the cotemporary of Menahem, King of Israel. This would place Semiramis 150 years before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curiously confirm the tradition recorded by Herodatus—that this queen preceded Nitocris, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, by five generations, equal to 150 years. A further very curious discovery, made by Col. Rawlinson, is, that the employment of the Babylonian cuneiform writing was continued down at least so late as the time of the Macedonian dominion in Asia,—the commencement of the third century before Christ.

From the Providence Daily Tribune.

The Black Swan—and so Forth.

Miss E. T. Greenfield is a woman of fame. She has sung in all the principal cities of our country, if we mistake not, within the last five or six years. Certainly, she has sung in most of the Northern cities, and in some of the cities of the old world also. She sings beautifully. Her voice is of great power and 'compass,' and surpassingly sweet, also. Probably we have not upon our soil another American-born lady so gifted in musical powers. True, we do not like and cannot appreciate the kind of singing with which Miss Greenfield favors her audiences. We don't like the screaming part; and, for our life and soul, we can't like it. But we have learnt, by patiently listening, that all this screaming and caterwauling is an effort to do something, and we will do Miss Greenfield the justice to say that she does it. She displays, in a remarkable degree, the almost superhuman power of a naturally powerful and well-educated voice. She sung in our city on Monday evening; and we are not sure that our people have listened to sweeter music than she gave us since Jenny Lind was here. Every body said it was good, and the lovers of screaming pronounced it heavenly. We guess it was earthly, but decidedly *up*. She sings to us again, her agent informs us, some of these days.

Well—Miss E. T. Greenfield is the 'Black Swan'—the Black Swan, as the boys would say, and nothing shorter. She is, in other words, a colored lady—or, if you please, a nigger—a female nigger woman, with African hair, eyes, lips, nose, &c. She is not the worse for that, but sings just as sweetly, and ought to be respected as highly, as though she were as white as a snow-flake, and as prettyas a Peacedale shawl. Why not?

But we don't like this Black Swan; and we happen to be in the mood to give our reasons for not liking her, if we can give them in our own way.

Miss Greenfield is African in blood, and was formerly a slave. She was born in Natchez, Mississippi. Her mistress carried her to Philadelphia, and dying, left her there in a state of freedom. Her musical talent was cultivated, and she became the wonder of the New World.

Does she remember her former state—the pit from which she was digged? Not a bit of it. Does she tune her sweet voice to sing of freedom? Seldom does she paint the sorrows of slavery—its cruelties, its tortures, its barbarities! We never heard of it. Does she sing to her own down-trodden race, or in any way try to elevate them? No.

She sings to the fashionables, and turns up her nigger nose to everything that does not smell of exclusiveness. She shuts her doors to the poor, and only asks patronage of wealth. She don't associate with niggers. While the Hutchinsons sing the songs of freedom, and charge twenty-five or twelve and a half cents for a single admission, she screeches from *Robert le Diable*, 'Robert, tol que j'aime.' Here and there she will squeeze in a 'Slave Song'—a sort of pathetic ballad, without any back-bone in it; or, likely enough, a song of freedom *in the abstract*, so delicately finished as to be mistaken for a dream. And for admission to the hall, she charges *fifty cents*. Just enough to let in the aristocracy, and keep out the slave's friends.

We don't deny that this is a fair business transaction. Miss Greenfield has a perfect right to charge fifty cents per ticket to her concerts, if she wants to. As a business affair, it is none of our business. But one can't help his thoughts; and we can't help thinking that if Miss Greenfield would try less to please the lovers of screeching, (who, after all, care little about her as they do for a last year's almanac), and more to interest and elevate her own race, and the common people of the white race, she would show a degree of sound sense which every body could applaud and nobody condemn. If she would charge twenty-five cents admission fee, and sing songs of freedom, she would have much larger audiences—could put more real music into her voice—please a class of people who are worth pleasing—help on the cause of freedom—and become a blessing to her own and all future generations.

But she won't do this; and we shall not waste much breath in urging her to. She likes 'high life,' and will continue to belittle herself in the estimation of all sensible people, by courting the applause of the aristocracy. We shall not cry about it. But it is our privilege to speak our thoughts on the subject—and we have *spoke 'em* If Miss Greenfield don't like it, we cant't help it.

Bombardment of Petropaulowski by a Portion of the Allied Fleet.

The San Francisco *Herald* furnishes the following narrative of this affair:—

On Tuesday, the 3rd of October, a portion of the allied fleet, consisting of the French ship *Forte*, 60 guns, Admiral Des Pointes, the French frigate *Eurydice*, 30 guns, Captain A. La Grandiere, and the French brig of war *Obligado*, 18 guns. Captain Des Rosencourt, anchored off North Beach, and by them the news was brought of the bombardment of the Russian town of Petropaulowski, situated on the Western shore of Kamtschatka, by the above mentioned vessels, with the English vessels of war *President*, *Pique*, and steamer *Virago*, on the 1st of September. Petropaulowski is situated on a kind of inner bay, formed by a sand-bar running across the harbor, and behind this bar were anchored the Russian frigate *Aurora* and the armed transport *Dwina*. The allied fleet were unable to approach nearer than three miles to the city, in consequence of a strong current from the Northward.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PETROPAULOWSKI.

The *Echo du Pacifique* contains an account of the attack on Petropaulowski, which we translate.

On July 25th, the allied fleet, composed of the French vessels the *Forte*, *Urydice*, *Artemise*, *Obligado*, and the English vessels, the *President*, *Pique*, *Amphitrite* and *Virago* left Honolulu. On the 30th of July the *Amphirite* and *Artemise* were detached for San Francisco. August 28th, the fleet arrived within sight of the mountains about Petropaulowski. After a reconnoisance of the bay by the *Virago* the fleet moved up on the 29th with colors flying, in the following order: the *President*, the *Forte*, the *Pique*, the *Eurydice*. The *Virago* was placed by the side of the *President*, and the *Obligado* by the side of the *Forte*. At the moment of casting anchor, the four Russian batteries opened upon them. These four batteries were the battery on Schakoff Point, on the left of the entrance to the harbor; a battery on the point to the right; an uncovered battery of twelve guns on the tongue of land jutting out into the port near the entrance; and a battery on the peninsula, which protects the city on the West. This battery was placed on a low portion of the peninsula, over which the masts of four vessels in the bay, were discoverable. Three of these vessels were men-of-war, and one a merchant vessel.

It was then half-past four o'clock. The *Virago* advanced toward the peninsula, and opened a fire upon the Russian batteries. A battery of mortars near the town replied, but the bombs fell short, exploding high in the air. Lights were kept up in the vessels during the night to deceive the Russians, who maintained the fires at their batteries through the night. In the morning every preparation was made for a severe battle. The Schakoff battery contained 5 heavy guns, the uncovered battery containing 12 thirty-six pounders; the battery on the right was less dangerous, and protected by feeble fortifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannoneer of the *Pique* to dismount one of their guns; the shot struck the gun, dismounted it, and made it useless. The open battery was evidently the most dangerous, being protected by fascines 12 feet in diameter. The *Pique* was moored at the starboard of the *Virago* and the *President* was placed behind the steamer. The *Forte* took a position on the larboard of the *Virago*. Beyond the sand bank the Russian transport was visible, and three portholes of the *Aurora*. The *Virago* advanced to within cannon-shot of the light-house; the cannon was fired, and the ball fell near the steamer; the *Virago* replied with a bomb which struck the light-house.

At this time, a quarter after one, a small boat was despatched from the *Pique*, with the commander of that vessel to the *Forte*. The French Admiral with his aid-de-camp and surgeon, went to the *President*. Admiral Price had just been mortally wounded, his pistol having gone off in his hand, and the ball having pierced his heart. The drums beat a retreat, and their preparations for the battle were suspended

An hour later a Russian sloop, rigged like a coaster, was seen steering for Avatscha. Two small boats from the *President* pursued and took it with nine sailors who were on board.

On the morning of the 31st of August the Schakoff battery opened fire; the *Pique* the *Forte*, and the *President* began a heavy fire in reply. The *Virago* landed a body of troops near the battery on the right; the firing of the Schakoff battery began to slacken, the troops from the *Virago* advanced on the run toward the battery on the right; the *Aurora* by a steady fire, arrested them for a few moments; a loud huzza welcomed the fire, and when the smoke cleared away the troops were seen in possession of the battery. They destroyed the gun carriages and spiked the guns. The *Aurora* landed 200 men to retake the battery; the *Pique* and the *Forte* opened a fire to protect their men who re-embarked in good order.

The *Forte* threw a hail of canister shot on the open battery, which replied by a heavy fire, sending four balls into the frigate's hull, and as many through the bulwarks. At the end of half an hour, the half of the Russian guns were unfit for service; the *President* then turned to aid the *Forte*; at the expiration of two and a half hours the battery was silenced, and the Russians went on board the *Aurora* and *Dwina*. The cannonade then ceased, and on the vessels the night was spent in reparing the damage done during the day.

On the 1st of September, the *Virago* went to the bay of Tarinski, where the body of Admiral Price was interred. When there, the steamer picked up three American sailors, deserters from whalers, who communicated what was supposed to be important information with regard to the topography of Petropaulowski. On the 3rd of September, a council of war was held on the *Forte*, and it was resolved to make a second attack the next day. It was resolved to land 700 men, of both nations, including a picked body of 176 carbineers. Every man was to receive 60 cartridges, and an additional supply of ammunition was to be placed in sloops. Captain de la Grandiere for the French, and Captain Barridge for English, were to be in command of the troops on land. The day was passed in making preparations.

On Monday, the 4th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, the drums called all hands to quarters, and the troops for the land were taken on board the *Virago*, which landed them on the low portion of the peninsula. The battery fired a shot through the rigging of the *Virago*; the *Forte* replied, and dismounted one of the guns of the battery; the guns of the battery, handled with great skill, redoubled their fire on the *Forte*. The balls whistled over the frigate. One went through the mainmast, about fifteen feet above the deck; another was lodged in the midst of the mizenmast. The troops were landed at eight o'clock. The two batteries were silenced. The commander of the *Forte* pointed out a magazine of oil, and promised to promote the gunner who should set it on fire. The first ball effected the object; a heavy cloud of smoke, followed by a clear flame, marked the successful shot. The fire continued to burn for six hours.

The troops took up the march, the English marines in the lead. On arriving at the battery, the guns were spiked. The troops, leaving the battery, mounted the hill at a quickstep and entered into a thick brushwood. Here they were received by a lively fire of musketry, to which they replied in the midst of the brush. The *Virago* leaving the troops, went to the point at the North, from which a constant fire was kept up. Here, on a brook near the town, a battery of five guns was unmasked, and then silenced by the *Virago*.

In the meantime the fight in the brushwood was very severe. The sailors fought like madmen under the destructive fire of the Russians. Capt. Parker fell, charging at the head of the English marines; M. Bourasset fell at his side. Lieut. Lefebre, of the *Eurydice*, was killed. Mr. Howard, aide-de-camp of the English Admiral, had his arm broken. Unable to sustain the unequal struggle, the orders was given to re-embark. The first object of the landing was attained. The battery was evacuated, the Russian cannoneers dead upon their guns, and their cannons spiked. To go further would have cost severe losses; to have dislodged the Russians from the wood, of which the size was unknown, would have required a siege. The troops retired slowly. One company of one hundred men hidden among the ruins of the battery when the remainder passed, gave the advancing Russians a check; under this protection the English and French carried off their wounded. On board the *Forte* the carpenters were busy in repairing damages. On the next day, the 5th, those killed in the assault were buried at Tarenski. On the 6th, the squadron made ready to depart, and on the 7th departed. During the day two vessels were seen, one a three-master, the other a schooner. The *Virago* took the schooner, and the *President* took the *Sitka*, a vessel of 800 tons, from Ayan, in Ochotsk sea, with provisions and arms from Petropaulowski. The cargo of the *Sitka* was valued at $200,000. The schooner was burned on the high sea on the 8th.

Such was the battle of Petropaulowski, one of the most bloody of the encounters which have so far taken place between the Allies and the Russians. Although the squadron was not entirely successful, yet it obtained several important advantages. The Russians have lost a large number of men, who cannot well be replaced at that remote point. They have also a large number of guns, spiked and rendered useless for service. Besides, they have lost the provisions, previously much needed, which were on the *Sitka*. Far from all reinforcements, without hope of obtaming provisions, the garrison of Petropaulowski is separated from the rest of the world by Arctic Winter. A fortress isolated in the midst of ice, its destruction would have been no conquest. The object was to attack the Russian vessels, not the fortifications. If the frigates were not taken, they were at least severely injured. The *Aurora* had her masts cut by the balls of the *Forte*, and her decks riddled; her sails were cut into rags, and many of her guns were dismounted. These injuries condemn the *Aurora* to inaction for the Winter, even if the ice and cold of the season did not prevent a departure.

The losses which our vessels have sustained, have not weakened their force nor decreased their enthusiasm. Superior to the enemy, they were arrested by obstacles which their courage would have overcome, but the destruction of which offered no adequate reward to the victors. Besides, the fleet was short of provisions. It was expected Petropaulowski would yield at the first assault and not that it would resist a siege. During the whole course of the expedition the most thorough good feeling prevailed between the French and English. On land and sea, in the harbor of Honolulu, and under the fire of Petropaulowski, the officers and sailors of the two nations, have learned by continual intercourse, to love and esteem each other. The two nations, rivals in other times, now friends, obey the same thought, and mix their blood upon the field of battle. In the polar seas of Asia, and on the shores of Bomarsund, they are animated by the same sympathy and emulation. The brave Parker, cheering our soldiers forward, died at their side; and, around him our officers and sailors fell, decimated by an invisible enemy. A friendship founded upon mutual esteem, and cemented by such recollections, assured the permanent union of two of the greatest nations of the earth.

The *Echo du Pacifique* contains a report of the numbers of the killed and wounded of the French, at Petropaulowski, as follows:

Frenchmen killed	12
Left on land	19
Wounded	67
Total of Frenchmen	98
Total of Englishmen	111
French and English	209

By the "Atlantic."

THE BALTIC.

EXPECTED RENEWAL OF THE CAMPAIGN—ILLNESS OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Most of the French ships have reached home. The British are yet cruising about.

Extensive preparations are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which, it is stated, will be the first act of the spring campaign. The British war department has ordered the construction of 120 gun boats, carrying each two heavy guns, and of 40 floating batteries, carrying each 70 guns—total, 2,800 guns—to be ready by the opening of navigation in the spring.

The French are likewise making preparations.

There is a rumor, from Stockholm, that the Baltic fleet will, next spring, be under the command of Sir Edmund Lyons.

Napier is sick—unable to leave his ship.

PROMOTION OF LORD RAGLAN.—The London *Standard* says, it is understood that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of Field Marshal after the operations of Sebastopol. The Committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of additional Field Marshals of repute being made. We believe it is decided to give his Lordship £50,000 in lieu of pension; his private fortune was merely £1,000.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The subscription list for this great national object will be headed by her Majesty with the donation of £1,000. His Royal Highness Prince Albert will contribute £500; and a like sum has been promised by the Duke of Wellington. Already a liberal subscription has been opened for the same object at Hamburg, where the news of the victory of the Alma was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Directors of the Crystal Palace have set apart the 28th of October as a day which the whole proceeds will be givento the "Patriotic Fund." All sorts of day labourers, from the largest order of professional men to the humblest mechanics, appear to concur in proposing to set apart one day's pay for this patriotic purpose.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an* en masse *emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Hadley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield "
" C. H. Coks, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

The Black Swan.

We have inserted, this week, an article from the *Providence Daily Journal*, charging Miss Greenfield, the "Black Swan," with being direlect to her duty, and the cause of humanity, by not singing substantial songs, such as would interest the masses; not associating with colored people, &c. About what Miss Greenfield does, or what she does not, we know but little; neither do we know whether she professes to be a reformer or not; nor are we going to presume that she does, merely because she has a black skin and may have been a slave; for it is well known that many colored persons in the slave countries hold slaves after having themselves been considered as "goods and chattels." Self-interest, under the same circumstances, will develop itself in the same manner among both white and black, and any one who looks for a different result, shows himself deficient in a knowledge of the relations of cause and effect, as applied to human actions.

Miss G., we presume, during her course o musical studies, has been accustomed to sing the kind of songs with which she presents her audiences, and has been taught to consider the music to which they are set, of a high order, and well adapted to display her powers. Being accustomed to view the matter in this light, it is but natural that she should seek to have audiences capable of appreciating her, and who, at the same time, will forward the "needful." Such being the case, if she needs a "setting down," such as the *Journal* gives her, she needs it in common with the majority of popular singers the world over, who are not often noted as champions of human rights. The assertion that she "does not associate with colored people," is, we think, a mistake. However, should she court the favor of white people, and especially those of the States, merely because they are white, we would regard her as doubly servile.

Some of the suggestions of the *Journal* are good, and no doubt might be profitably considered by public singers, who would interest and entertain the greatest number of human beings in their power. S.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A son of Rev. H. J. Young, quite recently, Pastor of the Sayer Street Church, in this City, was drowned about two weeks since in Chatham. It appears that he was attempting to cross a foot bridge over a creek near his father's residence, when he fell in and was drowned. He was a promising child, seven years of age.

☞ A man was murdered near the corner of the Kingston and Markham roads, in the Township of Scarboro', on Sunday last. He was a laborer on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

☞ A lad, named John King, was killed on the Central Road near Niagara town, one day last week. He was driving over the track, when a train coming up suddenly, killed him instantly.

☞ A row of wooden buildings, on Dundas Street, London, C. W., was destroyed by fire, on Thursday of last week.

☞ A fire occurred in the village of Newboro', on the 31st ult., destroying several thousand dollars worth of property. It originated from the falling of a lighted candle among some hay, in a stable.

☞ Last Thursday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer by the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

☞ The Cholera is raging in St. Johns, Newfoundland.

☞ A great fire occurred in Cleaveland, Ohio, last week.

☞ It is estimated that the valuation of the Agricultural produce of Ireland, this year, will be ten million pounds more than that of 1853.

☞ The *New Era*, on her passage from Breman, with 400 passengers, mostly German emigrants, was stranded between Deal and Long Branch, on the 13th; only about 140 were saved.

☞ One hundred and sixty thousand square feet, have been allotted to English Exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition, being more than one-third larger than the space allotted to France, in the London Exhibition in 1851.

☞ The Emperor of France has refused to allow Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain, to pass through France on his way back to Madrid.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The *Asia* left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., and reached her dock shortly after 9 this morning.

She brings 144 passengers.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stratford DeRedcliffe, just before the *Asia's* departure:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE. Oct. 28—Midnight.

"The Captain of the English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms, in a great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship.

It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even left their guns, which being seized by the Russians were turned against them. The Scotch remained firm in their position. Other forces advanced and the Russians were forced to yield. The Russians remained, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired on the allies. Three Regiments of English light cavalry exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries suffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery; and next day their position was attacked by 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

The loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the report of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Balaklava, the belief continued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies.

Up to the 25th October, the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol were going on with regularity and success, and the loss of life in the town was so great that the air was said to be tainted by the number of the unburied dead.

Admiral Nachimoff had been killed by a bombshell.

The loss of the Allies is comparatively small, and Lord Raglan was understood to be favourable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.

The *Weiner Zeitung* publishes the following despatch:—

BESSARABIA, Oct. 29.

On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position.

The assailant also took 11 guns.

At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry.

Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost five hundred men.

It is evident that the Russians have received a considerable reinforcement, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop.

At the recent attacks upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopl harbour, the vessels were much damaged. The British were said to be within 200 yards of the Russians' works, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great. The French division from——had passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the besieging army. Official despatches make no mention of Liprandi's alleged victory. The affair is understood to have taken place in Eupatoria, where the Allies were on the look out for the Russian reinforcements. English accounts say the British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired.

Water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, had been sent to Constantinople as a Russian spy, Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at the Alma to be 4,500 and that fort Constantine nad been much damaged, the Bastion having 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

Contradictory rumours were current regarding the progress of negotiations, and Austria will not certainly, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Powers.

There is some talk of a note from Count Nesselrode, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy to the last.

From the Toronto Leader.

EVIDENCE

Of Sir Cusack Roney, Kt., in reference to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
3rd November, 1854.

Sir Cusack Roney, Kt, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, called in and examined:

1. Have you a copy of the amalgamation agreement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? I have.

2. Does it contain the contracts with the English and Canadian Contractors for the several sections of the Railroad?—It does.

3. How many sections are there referred to in the agreement that have reference to contracts? Describe them.—There are four sections, one from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, one from Montreal to Toronto, one from Belleville to Peterboro', and one from Toronto to Sarnia, and there is also the Victoria Bridge included in the agreement.—[We leave out the question when the sense is clear without them in order to save space, *Ed. Leader.*]

4. The length of the Montreal and Toronto section is 345 miles, and the total cost is £3,000,000. (All members that I shall give to the Committee to-day referring to figures and accounts are in sterling.)

5. The Provincial guarantee on this section is £1,035,000.

6. The contracts prove that the line and all its appurtenances shall be equal to any first-class English Railway, and superior to any now known or used on this Continent. The Bridges are to be of masonry or brick work with iron tubes across the spans. All these Tubes are on the principle of the well known Britannia Bridge across the Manai Straits in Wales. The Stations and all other Buildings, such as Engineer Repairing Shops, &c. are to be of brick or stone covered with slate or metal.

7. The contracts include a supply of Engines, freight and passenger cars, snow ploughs, work-shops, &c. There is a specification which gives in detail the number of Engines, Cars, both Passenger and Freight, as well as Gravel Cars, Snow Ploughs, Repairing Shops, Water Houses, Wood-Sheds, in short every article required for efficiently working the Railway.

8. The Contractors are bound to pay the entire interest on the Capital Stock as well as debentures of all kinds until the delivery of the Railway to the Company.

9. The contract price for the Belleville and Peteboro' line is to be £400,000. It is fifty miles in length. The works on this section, and indeed I may say upon every other section of the Grand Trunk line are to be of the character described in my answer, having reference to the works of the Montreal and Toronto section. The line between Belleville and Peterborough is not yet commenced; it is one of the portions we propose to postpone for the present, that is, until the money and labor markets are in a more favorable condition far carrying on great undertakings in Canada.

10. The contract price of the Victoria Bridge is one million four hundred thousand pounds, with a power to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company to certify for the payment of another £100,000 if, at the completion of the work, he is satisfied that that additional sum should be paid Messrs. Peto & Co.

11. There will be about £200,000 expended on the Bridge this year, and it is intended to expend from £200,000 to £260,000 each year during its construction. All the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the works have been organized; and of actual work done, what we call Pier No. 1, that is the pier next to the northern abutment, is finished. The Pier No. 2 is progressing very satisfactorily, and if the weather continue open, it may be nearly finished this season. The northern abutment will be brought about as high as the winter level of the St. Lawrence. The amount of masonry in this abutment may be judged by the fact that it is 242 feet long, 90 feet wide, and about 24 feet above the bed of the river. The solid stone embankment of 1200 feet long, leading from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment, is in active progress, and will be carried on during the winter. With reference to next year's works, I beg to state that they will, in addition to being carried on from the north shore, be advanced from the south shore, so that under favorable circumstances, by this time twelve months, both the abutments, the solid banks leading to them, and seven or eight piers may be finished. Some progress has already been made in prepairing the tubes, and this work will be carried on energetically during the winter, and I believe a couple of them will be put in their places next summer. With reference to the enquiry of an honorable Member (Mr. Merritt,) I am unable to say whether the space between the under surface of the Bridge and the summer level of the St. Lawrence is in conformity with the first Act. I only know that there will be an interval of 60 feet between the one and the other.

12. The line from Montreal to Brockville, about 125 miles, will be opened in September, 1855. The line from Quebec to St. Thomas, 40 miles on the Trois Pistoles section, will also be opened in September, 1855. The section from Brockville to Kingston, about 50 miles, and from Kingston to Whitby, about 140 miles, in September, 1856. The line from Whitby to Toronto, about 36 miles, will almost certainly be opened in September, of next year. It is intended to open it, but I do not wish to speak of this length so confidently as I do of the other sections that I have stated will be opened in September of next year. The section from Toronto to Stratford, 90 miles, will be opened on the 1st of October, 1855.

13. The Committee then are to understand that it is expected that 390 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway, exclusive of the Montreal and Portland line, will be opened for traffic by next autumn? Yes, the Quebec and Richmond, which will be opened within three weeks, and the foregoing, will make 390 miles.

14. The Toronto and Sarnia section is 172 miles long. The contract price is £1,376,000. The character of the works, and the supply of stock, are precisely the same as on the other sections of the Railroad. The contractors are Messrs. Gzowski & Co.

15. How much has been expended on the works of the Toronto and Sarnia section to the present date?—£576,758.

16. The contract price for the Quebec and Richmond section is 650,000*l.*, and the Provincial guarantee is 250,000*l.*, or at about the rate of 2,500*l.* a mile, the length of the line being about 100 miles. The contract for this line is less than for the other sections of the Grand Trunk. The masonry of the bridges is of the same character, and the bridges themselves are tubular, the iron being of the same proportions as in the other sections of the Grand Trunk, but the station houses are to be of wood, and the surface width of the Railway is two feet less than the other sections. It is, I think, sixteen feet and the others are eighteen. The foundations of all large structures are for a double track.

17. The length of the Trois Pistoles line is 154 miles. The contract price is 1,224,000*l.*, and 469,000*l.* is the amount of the Provincial guarantee.

18. Before the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company with the Grand Trunk, 400,000*l.* of Provincial debentures had been issued to that Company. Since the amalgamation, 605,800*l.* of Provincial debentures have been issued to the Grand Trunk Company, of which 67,500*l.* have been given in right of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company, 250,000*l.* on the Quebec and Richmond, and 288,300*l.* in right of the Grand Trunk proper. This last is up to the latest date of our returns from London, namely, the 31st of August last. The sections from Montreal to Toronto, and from Quebec to Trois Pistoles are the sections entitled to the Provincial guarantee.

12. Are any of the Provincial debentures issued directly to the Contractors?—No, the Contractors receive all their payments from the Company in money.

20. Are the Company restricted from selling the debentures of the Province below par?—They are not sold by the Company, they are issued by the Agents of the Province to the Shareholders of the Company at par, on their paying for them in full, and they are then subjected to the control of the holders, like any other description of property.

21. Describe the process by which payments on account of works are made by the Company?—The Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, Mr. Alexander Ross, receives at the end of each month from his different sub-engineers, accounts of the progress of each and every work. These several statements are considered and arranged in his office, and he submits to each monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, certificates, detailing under the several heads of Expenditure the amounts to which the contractors are entitled for the previous month. This process is adopted for each of the sections which I have named in a previous answer. The certificates having been considered by the Roard, resolutions authorizing the payments of the sums to which the contractors are entitled, are passed and recorded. Payment is, in the following week, made to the contractors under the authority and superintendence of the Finance Committee of Directors. This practice is strictly in accordance with the English practice, and was adopted on the Railway of which I was Secretary for eight years in England, during which period we expended upwards of eight millions sterling on works.

22. Describe the proceedings adopted to entitle the Company to the money paid in London by the shareholders on account of Provincial debentures?—When we are aware that works on the sections of the Railway entitled to the Provincial guarantee have been executed to the extent of 100,000*l.*, I write, by direction of the Board, to the Secretary of the Board of Works, and enclose a certificate from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, stating the amount of work done on each section. I also request that the Board of Works will issue orders to the Agents of the Province in London, Messrs. Glyn and Baring, to release from their charge, as agents, and to hand to the Company, the proportion that 40 per cent. bears to the amount certified by the Engineer-in-Chief. The Board of Works instruct their officer to put himself in communication with the Chief Engineer of the Company, and also personally to visit and report upon the works upon which the release is sought. The Railway Commissioners subsequently meet and authorize the Receiver General to instruct the London agents of the Province to release such amounts as they, on report of their officer, may consider proper. This amount, under authority of such order, is then handed over to the Company, and lodged to its credit at its banker's in London.

23. The total Capital of the Grand Trunk Company is 9,500,000*l.* The miles of Railway finished and under contract, are 1,112, viz.: Montreal to Portland, 292; Quebec to Trois Pistoles, 158; Quebec to Richmond, 100; Montreal to Toronto, 345; Belleville to Peterborough, 50; Toronto to Sarnia, 172. Of these, the section from Montreal to Portland, is open, the Quebec and Richmond about to be opened, and 290 miles will be opened next year,—in the following year, 297. The Company temporarily suspends 233 miles. The number of miles entitled to the garantee is 724; and those not entitled to the guarantee. 388. The amount of the guarantee is 1,811,500*l.*

24. Can you state the amount of money paid by the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on account of Shares, Provincial Bonds, and Company's Bonds, up to the latest period to which you have an account?—3,721,900*l.*

25. Can you state the amount expended by the Company, on the Montreal and Toronto, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles sections of the Grand Trunk Company, and how much has been received on account of the guarantee from the Government?—The amount expended is 1,296,423*l.* The amount released by the Province, 310,000*l.*

26. The names of the English Contractors are Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Betts and Jackson. The Canadian Contractors are Messrs. Gzowski, Galt, Holton and Macpherson.

27. The total Capital subscribed on the Grand Trunk proper is 8,083,600*l.*, and the amount paid on such capital is 2,171,900*l.*, of which a very small proportion is paid in Canada. On 6,246,000*l.* of this capital, the shareholders receive share certificates at the rate of one share for each 25*l.*, and they also receive debenture certificates which specify on the face of them the amount paid up. The debenture certificate also contains an undertaking on the part of the Company that when calls on certificates are paid in full, the holder will be entitled to exchange it for a Province Debenture or Company's Debenture, as the case may be. The proportion which each Share subscribed entitles the holders to, is, that each 25*l.* of share capital carries with it a right of 25*l.* of debentures, of which 12*l.* 10s. is Province debentures, and 12*l.* 10s. is Company's debentures. The 826,600*l.* capital remaining to make the 8,083,600*l.*, does not carry Province debentures.

28. The total capital is 9,500,000*l.* Of this, as I have already stated, 8,083,600*l.* was the portion required to be raised in London in April, 1853. This capital consisted of stock, 4,181,400*l.*, Company Bonds, 2,090,700*l.*, and Province Debentures, 1,811,500*l.*; of this capital there has been paid up on stock, 883,156*l.* Company's Bonds, 553,327*l.*, and Province debentures, 735,417*l.*, 605,800*l.*, of Bonds have been issued, viz., 67,500*l.* on account of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Section, 250,000*l.*, on account of the Quebec and Richmond, 288,300*l.*, on account of the Montreal and Toronto, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles Sections, in all 605,800*l.* The balance which is in the hands of the Agents of the Province, is 425,416*l.* The remaining portion of the 9,500,000*l.*, consists of capital raised prior to the amalgamation, by the following Companies: St. Lawrence and Atlantic: Share, 246,000*l.*, Bonds of the Province, 400,000*l.*, and other Bonds, 233,000*l.*, total 879,100*l.*—Quebec and Richmond Shares 305,000*l.*, Bonds 100,000*l.*, Toronto and Guelph Shares, 132,300*l.*

29. Approximately I can inform the Committee that 430,000*l.* have been expended on the section between Toronto and Sarnia (in addition to the amount paid on the Toronto and Guelph Shares, which is about 126,000*l.*) On the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Line 315,000*l.* On the Richmond 50,000*l.* On the Victoria Bridge 150,000*l.* I can give the precise sums spent on the Montreal and Toronto, and on the Quebec and Trois Pistoles are the sections that are entitled to the Provincial guarantee. Toronto and Montreal 1,131,063*l.* Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 165,350*l.*

(From the Globe.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

Among the petitions received and read were the following:—

Of Ann H. Booth, and other females, of the village of Fergus,—of George Pirie and others, of the counties of Wellington and Grey,—and of James Bogg and others, of the township of Roxborough,—of Wellington Square Division, No. 103,—of Oakville Division, No. 61,—of Acton Division, No. 242,—of Troy Division, No. 244,—and of Spikes' Corners Division, No. 331,—all of the Order of the Sons of Temperance,—of Joseph Anderson and others, of the county of Welland,—of James Tweddell and others, —of Joseph Parkin and others,—of J. R. Ardagh and others,—of James Hill and others, of the village of Mitchell, county of Perth,—of Peter Sinclair and others, of the township of Bruce, county of Bruce,—of Samuel Whaley and others, of the township of Mornington, and other places in the county of Perth,—of the Municipality of the township of West Oxford,—of Leonard M. Mathews and others, of the township of Crowland, —of Thomas Lowersby and others, of the village of Port Robinson,—of A. Page and others, of the township of Thorold,—of J. W. Berney and others, of the township of Augusta,—of Warren Lyman and others, of the township of Augusta,—of Isaac Foster and others, of the township of Elizabethtown,—and of Willinm London and others, of the township of Elizabethtown, praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of John Cameron, Esquire, and others, praying an Act of incorporation for the construction of a Railway to connect Port Perry on Lake Scugog with the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, now in Synod assembled, against the Clergy Reserve Bill. With the permission of the House, Mr. Brown read the petition.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

Hon. Mr. HINCKS said the subject he was about to bring under the consideration of the House, he felt assured, would be deemed of sufficient importance to excuse him for taking the unusual course of introducing it without notice. He need not remind the House that the two nations from which the inhabitants of this country were respectively sprung were engaged in a conflict of no ordinary character. That war had been undertaken, not for the purpose of aggrandizement by the acquisition of territory, but for the purpose of defending an ally whose territories were invaded by a power which for many years had been shewing a lust for the acquisition of territory. It was a war of civilization against barbarianism, and there could be little doubt that if in that contest Russia had been successful, she would have gone on extending her dominions over Europe until the liberties of the whole of Europe were endangered. Therefore every lover of the human race had watched the progress of that contest with the most intense interest, and much more should the people of this country sprung from the two nations which had shewn such a generous feeling in defending an ally, much more should they enter into such a feeling. Public opinion in England and France had sustained the two Governments in the war by cheerfully assuming the extraordinary burdens of increased taxation. But they had gone beyond that, and funds were being raised for the support of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the struggle, and they found by the last mail that her Majesty, to meet public opinion on the subject, had appointed a Royal Commission with a view to furnishing a proper organization for receiving and dispensing the funds to be raised—a Commission which embraced some of the highest names in the realm, and having Her Majesty's Royal Consort at its head. He believed that public sympathy existed strongly on this subject throughout Canada. He believed there was every desire on the part of the people of Canada to their utmost in this matter. This was one of those occasions on which the ministry ought rather to follow than to lead public opinion, and he hoped there would be such a unanimous manifestation of feeling on the part of the independent members of the House, as would warrant the Government in coming down with a proposition for a vote in aid of this patriotic fund. If the feelings he has expressed were generall shared in, as he believed they were, he had no doubt that such a proposition would be responded to in a generous and handsome manner. He need scarcely add that of course anything that was done should be for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the allied armies of France as well as England.

Mr. GALT concurred in every word that had fallen from the hon. member for Renfrew in regard to the efforts now being made by the two countries from which they derived their origin in the great cause of civilization and general liberty. He trusted the Government would give the proposition that consideration which was due to it, and that this country would evince the sympathy it felt with those who were struggling for the rights of man.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON supported the proposition, and had no doubt that the House would assure the Government that any reasonable aid they might ask the House to grant, would cheerfully be given.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG concurred in the remarks which had been made by the hon. members who had proceeded him. He believed that a

Parliamentary grant would be a much better mode of giving aid, than the taking up of individual subscriptions, for by the former mode every man, woman, and child would feel that they had contributed to the fund.

Mr. Gamble, Mr. Dorin of Montreal, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Ferrie, also briefly supported the proposition.

Mr. Loranger opposed it. At a time when the country required funds for carrying out internal improvements, and for furnishing the Seigniorial indemnity, he did not think the hon. members would be justified in putting their hands into the public chest in order to shew their generosity.

Mr. Larwill also opposed the proposition. He did not think that this Legislature was called upon to shew any sympathy with the objects of the war. Hon. members talked about fighting for liberty, but he would like to know where at the present moment a greater despotism was to be found than in France. When the liberties of Hungary were crushed where were England and France then? When the people of Italy rose to claim their liberties, what was the conduct of France in that case?

Hon. Mr. Merritt said it would be an easy matter for hon. members to vote any sum of money out of the public chest, and then vaunt about their liberty, and the effect it would have in England. But he (Mr. Merritt) was no hypocrite, and he could not express his sympathy in what his heart did not concur. He had no sympathy whatever in the war between the Turks and the Russians, two of the most tyrannical despots in the world. The hon. member for Renfrew talked about the rights and liberties of the world. The rights and liberties of the world! When he should see England and France unite to restore Kossuth to Hungary, Mazzini to Italy, and nationality to Poland, then their alliance would have his sympathy, which was not called forth by the present war. If hon. members wanted to shew their patriotism, let them get up a subscription out of their own private purses.

Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Pouliot supported, and Mr. Masson opposed the proposition of the member for Renfrew.

Sir Allan McNab hoped that hon. members opposite, the leaders of the opposition, would not leave the House in ignorance of their views. He alluded to the members for Lambton and—

Mr. Brown said that after the appeal just made by the hon. and gallant Knight, he felt that he could not with propriety continue silent. In regard to the war itself, he thought there could be but one opinion that England and France had won for themselves undying honour by the manner to which they had came forward to preserve the liberties of the world. (Hear, hear.) A more righteous or a more disinterested war the world had never seen. (Hear, hear.) It might be alleged that England and France had a view to their own interests in resisting the occupation of Stamboul by Russia,—but however this might be averred in regard to the Statesmen of these countries, it certainly could not apply to the masses of the people who were now so readily and so nobly pouring forth their blood and their treasure in defending a weak and oppressed nation against the rapacity of a remorseless tyrant. When, in the history of the world until now, have we seen great nations going to war, without one thought of conquest or self-aggrandizement, but simply to maintain justice? And if there have been times and events in the past, and these not long gone by, when we may have deplored that a blow was not struct in defence of the down-trodden Europe—is that a reason why we should withhold our sympathy now? The widows and orphans of the men who have fallen in such a cause were entitled to the warm sympathies of the freemen of the world, and were an appeal made to the people of Canada for individual contributions, he (Mr. Brown) was persuaded it would be most generously responded to. As regards a vote by Parliament towards the fund, he thought it would be a most becoming act on the part of Canada, at such a moment, and he would cordially sustain it. (Hear, hear.) The reason why he did not rise at an earlier moment, to state his opinion, arose from the manner in which the proposition had been brought forward. No notice, no hint, had been given that the subject would be mooted. A vote like this should be acceded to unanimously and he was quite sure a little previous consultation would have secured unanimity. (Hear, hear.) Suddenly thrust on the house, as it was, he had thought it expedient not to encourage debate until hon. gentlemen who might now have doubts had time for reflection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hincks said he had communicated with certain members of the opposition, and had expected that the hon. member for Lambton would have learned his intentions through them. He regretted, however, that he had not communicated with that hon. member personally. But this was a matter, in which previous notice was scarcely necessary, having originated with the public themselves, and being one on which the feeling out of doors had already been strongly expressed.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald [Glengary] said that, so far from having been informed that the subject was to be brought forward, he was at a loss to know what the subject was until after the hon. member had gone on for some time with his remarks. He hoped, however, it would not be supposed, because he had not expressed his opinion at an early stage of the conversation, that he was opposed to this movement. He would be the very last to oppose a movement for a public vote towards so charitable and humane an object, and with the exception of one or two members who had expressed themselves unfavorably, he believed the whole house would support a liberal grant. But he concurred in the remarks of his hon. friend on his left [Mr. BROWN], that this was not a matter in which the House should have been taken by surprise, instead of allowing members time to consider the matter, before being called upon to speak upon it.

Sir Allan McNab said he had no communication till a very late period of the intention of the hon. member for Renfrew to bring the matter up, but he could say for himself, and he thought he could speak also for his colleagues, that they most fully entered into the feelings which had been so well expressed by honourable members of this House. He thought it well that his hon. friend from Glengary had an opportunity of expressing his views. Representing as he did more than 2000 McDonalds, and looking at the recent exploits of the gallant Highlanders commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, it would be strange indeed if he did not give his cordial support to the proposition now before the House. The Government would be ready at the earliest possible moment to bring down such a measure as they hoped would be received with satisfaction by the House, so that although they could not lend their brethren of France and England a hand in the struggle in which they were now engaged they might at least by contributing their mite for the relief of the sufferers, shew their cordial feelings of sympathy with them.

(From the Daily News.)

Two Fires in Kingston.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building in the rear of the storehouses connected with the "Chequered Store," corner of Princess and Bagot streets, which was not checked until a large space of ground had been burned over and much property destroyed. The wind was blowing half a gale at the time and the flames were urged forward with surprising rapidity. The buildings occupied by Messrs. Sullivan (of the chequered store) Cridiford, Hanlan, Cone, and others whose names we do not know, were destroyed, while the large stone building occupied by Delaney & Bowes, and by Haldenby, was only saved by the strong exertions of the firmen, chiefly of No. 2. St. Paul's Church also fell a prey to the flames, the roof havig been ignited by the thickly falling cinders fanned into action by the prevailing high wind, and no means being at hand to avert the catastrophe. The building was insured, but we have not ascertained in what amunt. The buildings on the corner of Pricess and Bagot streets, owned by Dr. Dickson, were partially covered. Mr. Sullivan and Delaney & Bowes were also insured, but the loss sustained is chiefly that occasioned by the damage incident to the hurried removal of their goods. We have not had time to obtain further particulars.

Hardly had this fire been checked and the rain which began to fall relieved the tired firemen from the labour of guarding against further damages in this quarter, when a second alarm of fire was sounded. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. A fire had broken out in what was formerly known as the "St. George's Assembly Room," a large wooden building, off Wellington street, and surrounded by other buildings of like character, forming the corner of Wellington and Barrack streets. This fire rapidly progressed under the influence of the gale. The National Hotel, opposite, was seriously threatened by the intense heat emitted by the burning masses, but escaped; the fire passed over to the opposite corner, taking in its course what is known as the Meagher Buildings, two of the stone houses owned by Mrs. Benson, and forced its way through the block to Rideau street, where it will probably be stayed. At the time we pen this the flames are still at work, but it is improbable much further damage will be done.

A large number of persons have by these conflagrations been deprived of their places of business, and rendered homeless, while a still larger number have suffered from the hasty removal of their goods or household stuff, or partial injury to their buildings, but we cannot now prepare a list of the sufferers.

One-third of the block bounded by Princess and Queen, Montreal and Bagot streets; one half of that bounded by Queen and Barrack, Wellington and King streets, and one half of that bounded by Wellington, Rideau and Barrack Streets, have been destroyed by these fires, besides the loss of St. Paul's Church, which stood in the old churchyard, yet the value of the property swept off is, with the exception of three or four of the buildings which fell a prey to the flames, of comparatively little value, and much of it uninsurable. We shall endeavour to publish full particulars in our next issue.

Another fire was prevented by timely discovery. The steamer *Prince Albert*, lying at A. & D. Shaw's wharf, was discovered to be on fire during the night by the watchman on the premises, and the fire at once checked. Had this gained headway and laid hold of the large warehouses there, the consequences would have been most serious.

English Correspondence of the Wesleyan.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1854.

Dr. Cumming, and the story about his havimg preached before the Queen—The Doctor as an Author—Mr. Vincent—Mr. Young—The Congregational Union—The Evangelical Alliance and the American Board.

I have been somewhat amused by an extraordinary story which is told in a sketch of Dr. Cumming, written by a correspondent of yours, who rejoices in the *non de guerre* * of Septimus. He says that the Queen *invited* the great Anti-"man of sin" Doctor, to preach before her at Balmoral; that the Bishop of London reproved her for so doing; that she retorted; and I don't know what besides. Now this is a very interesting narrative, and makes Dr. Cumming appear a great man—a very great man—in fact a much greater man than he is. Unfortunately, however, this story is true only in this respect, viz:—that Dr. Cumming did preach before her Majesty. But it came to pass in the following manner:—Dr. Cumming is very fond of popularity—there can be no question about that—and he aspired to the honour of offering the Bread of Life to Royalty itself. It so happened that he knew the minister of the church at Balmoral which the Queen was accustomed to attend. Being in Scotland on one occasion at the same time as Her Majesty, he paid a visit to his friend at Balmoral, and obtained permission from him to preach in his church on the following Sunday morning. The Queen, according to custom, attended the service quite in ignorance of the fact that the pulpit was to be occupied by Dr. Cumming. I need scarcely say that the Doctor's conduct was a gross breach of etiquette, and that he is not likely to have a second chance of denouncing Romanism in the ear of Majesty. On his return to the South he published the sermon "preached before the Queen," which, of course, increased the belief that he had been invited to do so, and which I understand, very much annoyed our Sovereign. These facts were told me by an eminent literary man—the Editor of an influential metropolitan journal—with whom I recently had tea. Dr. Cumming's reputation as an Author is not worth much. His wholesale plagairisms are notorious. Edward Miall in the *Nonconformist* has been very active in the exposure of some of the more glaring of his literary pilferings. I mention those facts in order to show that great, and good, as he may be, and doubtless is, he is not the archangel that your correspondent describes him as being.

Mr. Vincent, the Agent of the American Reform Tract, and Book Society, informs me that he has challenged the Rev. C. C. Young, the champion of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to a public discussion on the connection existing between that body, and American Slavery. I am glad he has taken this step, for there is nothing like a fair platform-fight to decide questions of fact. Mr. Young in his reply to Mr. Vincent makes the extraordinary statement that the American Board is an Anti-Slavery body! and in proof of this monstrous assertion, he refers to the "Treat Letter," which has never received the sanction of the Board† and which names so many exceptional cases in which Christians may hold slaves as to cover the whole ground of slavery. In the meanwhile the American Board is gaining power in this country. The Congregational Union is pledged to support its missions in the East. Mr. Young is to read a paper on the subject at the meetings of the Union, which are now being held in Newcastle. Mr. Vincent asked permission to reply, but he received a polite refusal. He, I am glad to say, is quite equal to the emergency, and is creating no small stir by his plain, matter of fact letters. Josiah Conder, one of the Committee of the Congregational Union, and Editor of the *Patriot*, opposes him in that journal; while Dr. Campbell insultingly excludes his letters altogether from the *British Banner*. But they have appeared in the *Nonconformist*, the *Patriot*, the Manchester *Examiner*, and *Times* and the *Leeds Mercury*. The Evangelical Alliance, I believe, is pledged to sustain the American Board in its Eastern missions. Sir Culling Eardley eulogised them at the last meeting of that body; and moreover, hinted that a union of the missionary societies of this country with those of America had been the subject of consideration. This is important as showing the tendency of events, and as exhibiting the little practical value of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of this country.

F. W. Cheesson.

*Assumed title. †It has recently.

The World's Exhibition at Paris.

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, at Quebec, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a proper representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year:—

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a prompt representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year, have the honour to report:—

That after much consideration and discussion they have arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary, in order to ensure a successful representation of the Province of Canada at the Exhibition, that authority should be given to the Commission to purchase such articles as they deem essential to that object.

They are of opinion that any attempt to induce voluntary effort by means of Local Fairs would be fruitless. The experience of all who were actively engaged in promoting the Canadian Exhibition at the World's Fair in London in 1851, is, that the success of the present effort must depend entirely upon the energy and judgment to be displayed by an efficient Executive, to be appointed by the Commissioners.

They would strongly recommend that the Commissioners should delegate their power to an Executive Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members, fifteen of whom should be in a position to give their attendance at Quebec; two should be resident at or near Montreal, the remainder to be gentlemen specially connected with the industrial resources of Upper Canada.

The Executive Committee should appoint their own Chairman and Secretary or Secretaries; such Chairman and Secretaries to be the permanent Chairman and Secretaries of the Commission.

They recommend the immediate selection of such Executive Committee, and with a view to aid the judgment of the Commissioners, they have ventured to suggest the name of twenty-one gentlemen, who would, in their opinion, be efficient members of it, to wit:

The Hon. T. McKay, the Hon. N. F. Belleau, the Hon. F. Hincks, the Hon. J Young, Mr. Gamble, M. P. P., Mr. Langton, M. P. P., Mr. Cartier, M. P. P., Mr. Tache, M. P. P., Mr. Stevenson, M. P. P., Mr. Brown, M. P. P., Mr. Rhodes, M. P. P., Mr. A. A. Dorion, M. P. P., Sir Cusack Rooney, Mr. Street, Mr. E. W. Thomas, Mr. Hullowell, Mr. Archamboult, Assomption, Mr. Matrie, Mr. Legare, Artist, Mr. R. L. Dension, Mr. Leeming.

They further recommend that in communicating the appointment of each Member, enquiry should be made from him, whether he is prepaired to give his active services to the Committee, and in case he declines doing so, or after accepting he neglects three successive meetings of the Committee without furnishing a satisfactory excuse, his seat may be considered vacant, and the Committee may fill up the vacancy.

They recommend that the quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed statement of their views as to the steps to be taken by the Executive Committee, to carry out the important objects which it is proposed to trust to them.

They would, however, probably in the first instance, determine as to the classes of Canada products which it would be expedient to offer for exhibition.

Sub-Committees might take charge of the various classes, and ascertain through the Local Committee, to be formed in all sections of the Province, what articles it may be desirable to obtain, and what may be the best means of procuring them.

While the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary for them to enter into any detailed exposition of their views regarding the action of the Executive Committee, which can best be determined by that body after appointment, they desire to call especial attention to the importance of securing the publication of a work fully illustrative of the Province of Canada in its various points of view, to be accompanied hy a map exhibiting the geographical features of the Country, and having a table showing the several routes to the great fields of emigration on this continent, the cost of transport, &c. Such work to be gratuitously distributed at the Exhibition, and to be published in the English, French, and German languages for circulation in different parts of Europe.

They suggest for the consideration of the Executive Committee, that competition should be invited for such work by the offer of one or more adequate prizes.

It has not fallen within the province of this Committee to enter into the consideration of the means which will be required, to effect the objects contemplated by the Commission.

They entertain no doubt, however, that such a sum as will suffice to carry out efficiently the plan which they have suggested above, will be expended to the advantage and to the best interest of the Province.

The whole, nevertheless humbly submitted.

T. McKay, Chairman.

Why Woman was made of a Rib.—A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib of a man in preference to any other bone, he gave the following gallant answer:—"She was not taken from the head, lest she should rule over him; nor from his feet, lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side, that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

MARKETS.

Toronto, November 17, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	a	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	10	a	8	1
" Spring - - - - -	7	6	a	7	9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs -	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs -	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs -	4	6	a	4	8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs -	2	11	a	3	0
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	9
" Marrowfats - - -	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs -	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton - - - -	80	0	a	90	0
Straw—per ton - - - - -	60	0	a	62	6
Cordwood—per cord - - -	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs - - - -	25	0	a	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs - - - -	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb - - - - - -	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb - - -	0	8	a	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb - - -	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen - - - -	0	9	a	0	0
Turkeys—each - - - - -	3	0	a	4	0
Geese—each - - - - - -	2	6	a	3	0
Ducks—per couple - - - -	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair - - - -	2	6	a	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel - - -	1	10½	a	2	6
Turnips—per bushel - - -	1	6	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel - - - -	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb - - - - -	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins - - - - -	2	6	a	3	1
Coal—per ton - - - - -	32	6	a	35	9½
Hops—per lb - - - - -	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf - - - - -	0	0	a	0	9

Married.

At Detroit, Michigan, November 1st, by George Chancey, Justice of the Peace, Mr. John Bailey, of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Lucy Ward, of Windsor, C. W.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—
W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.
2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.
3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.
4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.
5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.
6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT WESTERN
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
No. 69½, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

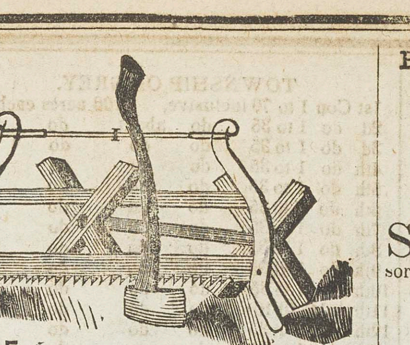
PICTURES
Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and
WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES
Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.
☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.**
J. P. WILLIAMS.
Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.
Also, by Retail,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."
ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales—Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors—Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery—Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,
where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

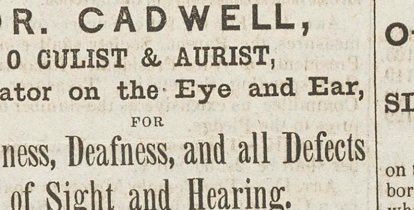
FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

O CULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*
☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜
Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. Cary, *City Baths*, Front St.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Silk Mantles, &c. &c.,
All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞NO SECOND PRICE.☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street*,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, *KING STREET EAST*,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

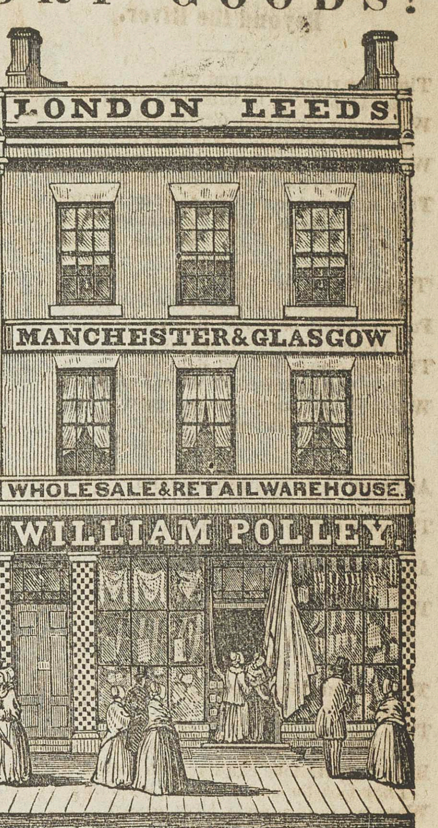
which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Netts, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.
☞*TERMS CASH.*☜
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.
Chequered Warehouse, 66, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!
OR,
HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.
BY
Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kinkardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.
Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,
Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.
Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

	£	s.	d.
One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months . . .	0	15	0
Three Months . . .	0	8	0
One Month . . .	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

	£	s.	d.
One Year . . .	£1	10	0
Six Months . . .	1	2	6
Three Months . . .	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

Poetry.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Beyond the River.

Time is a river, deep and wide,
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes ?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne,
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see,
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps and voices blending notes.
Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest;
They've crossed Time's River—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feels the storms that sweep its shore;—
But *there* pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have passed,
With joyful greetings wait us *there*,
Beyond the river.

RECIPES, &c.

To Make Apple Custard.—Select good, sweet apples, such as will cook well; pare, cut, and stew them; when thoroughly done, stir them briskly, till the pieces are all broken fine. Allow the apples time to cool, and thin down to the proper consistency with good milk, and bake with one crust, as you would bake a common custard, or a pumpkin pie. If a richer pie is wanted, a few eggs may be added. If the apples are totally sweet, but little sugar or other sweetening will be required. If desirable, spices may be added.

Salt Your Chimneys.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt in the mortar with which the inner course of bricks are to be laid. The effect will be, that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: the salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

Baked Hams.—Most persons boil hams. It is much better baked, if baked right Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry, next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and matter crusted upon the flesh side, and set it away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

Spotted Dick.—Put three-quarters of a pound of flour into a basin, half a pound of beef-suet, half ditto of currants, two ounces of sugar, a little cinnamon, mix with two eggs and two gills of milk; boil in either mould or cloth for one hour and a half; serve with melted butter, and a little sugar over.

Beet Vinegar.—Take a bushel of sugar beets, fresh from the ground, wash and grate them. Press out the juice, which will amount to about six gallons, and put it in an empty and perfectly sweet barrel. In a fortnight you will have an excellent article of vinegar, and as pleasant as that from cider or even wine.

Veal Pudding.—Cut two pounds of raw veal, four ounces of ham, or lean bacon; season delicately with a teaspoonful of salt, the half of pepper, a little flour and chopped parsley, a gill of water; proceed as for the other puddings, boil two hours, and serve.

Light Dough Dumplings.—Get one pound of dough, make it into small balls the size of eggs, boil in plenty of water, and use it for roast or boiled meats, or serve with butter and sugar, or with gravy.

Gingerbread.—Mix together three and a half pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of sugar; one pint of molasses; a quarter of a pound of ginger, and some ground orange-peel.

CURING HAMS.

The following are the recipes for curing hams, which received the first and second prizes at the late annual show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

To every 115 pounds of Hams take 3 ounces saltpetre, 1½ do. saleratus, 8¼ pounds of alum salt, 6 gallons pure water, 2 pounds of ground spice. When the meat is perfectly cold, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain 6½ weeks, then remove and hang it up with hock down; when dry, smoke it well with green hickory wood; take the advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should bag about the middle of February.—*Ex.*

For 1,000 pounds of hock meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, two and half of saltpetre, ground very fine. Mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The first two times you take it out, add at each time a plate full of alum; it ought to remain in the pickle five or six weeks, according to the size of the meat.—*Wm. H. Harriot, in Chickopee Journal.*

You are a Brick.—A certain college Professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see that all was present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the Professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" asked the Professor, looking through his spectacles.

"You are a brick," was the startling reply.

"Sir," said the Professor, half startled out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I did not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was again the composed reply.

"This is intolerable!" said the Professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you!" said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the Professor with stifled indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the Professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. It was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson, Mr.—ahem—Mr. Brick."

In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question; if it was not answered, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was, "How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said, "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed, "But how does he get there?" "Ah," said Pat, "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Pence. Currency. £.	s.	d.		Sterling. s.	d.	Pounds. Currency. £.	s.	d.		Sterling. £.
0	0	1¼	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3¾	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6¼	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11¼	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1¾	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2¾	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8¼	"	3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10¼	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3¾	"	6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6¼	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11¾	"	9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4¾	"	11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10¼	"	13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5¾	"	16	0	1095	0	0	"	900
1	0	8¼	"	17	0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11¼	"	18	0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1¾	"	19	0	4866	13	4	"	4000
1	4	4	£1	0	0	8305	6	8	"	5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first snstalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 114.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen teet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do1to10,16to35do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

Published Weekly, at $2 a Year.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Povincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, & Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American,*) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive inprovement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shattesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and secconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E, N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq.: John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq; Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq; Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E. Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme: J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M. P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexandr; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen, Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletchr and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Ms. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Runerglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunferlime,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Advertisements.

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at - - - 7.00 a.m
" Galt { Departure - - 8.30 "
{ Arrival - - 10.20 "
" Hamilton at - - - 10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F. 1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at - - - 7.45 a.m.
" London at - - - 11.50 "
" Hamilton at - - - 3.00 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F. 4.45 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at - - - 6.30 p.m.
" London at - - - 11.00 "
" Hamilton at - - - 2.05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 3.50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at - - - 12.20 p.m.
" London at - - - 3.30 "
Arrives at Windsor - - - 7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 2.00 "
" Galt { Departure - - 4.15 "
{ Arrival - - - 5.50 "
" Hamilton at - - - 4.15 "
Arrives at London - - - 7.35 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at 11.00 p.m.
" Hamilton at - - - 1.00 p.m.
" London at - - - 4.20 "
Arrives at Windsor - - - 8.45 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES.
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1854. 21

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Assurances may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Information Wanted.

The Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. } 25

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

The Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the 1st of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscriptien list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe hose bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passpor at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Laterly, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-khown literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the [Tri]bune's object, will be delivered by the Publ[isher] throughout the Province as frequently as sh[all be] found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DI[CK]

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

JOB PRINTING!

The PROPRIETORS of the *PR[OVIN]CIAL FREEMAN* would inform friends and the public, that their Office is supplied the requisites for the execution of every descr[iption of] JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest st[yle, with] accuracy and despatch. They would, also, re[spectfully] solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore to Mr. Stephens, its former owner; fully expe[cting] the Office will continue to maintain the high ch[aracter it] has deservedly acquired under the very efficient [manage]ment of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circu[lars,] Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every o[ther des]cription of Letter press Printing, at the Office of t[he PRO]VINCIAL FREEMAN, on reasonable terms.

THE PROVINCIAL FREE[MAN]

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNI[NG]

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

No. 5, City Buildings, King Stre[et]

TORONTO, C. W.

Terms:

$1 50 (7s. 6d.) per annum, invariably in adva[nce]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion $0
" each subsequent insertion, - 0
" three months, - - - 2,
" six months, - - - 3,
" one year, - - - 5,
Two squares, three months, - - - 3,
" six months, - - - 5,
Half column, one year, - - - 15,
One column, one year, - - - 25,
Card in the Business Directory, - - 3,

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
AT THEIR OFFICE,
No. 5, City Buildings, King Street, East,
TORONTO.